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NO. 6.

Under the Snow.

The valley layeth all pure and white
Its quiet meads in the pale moonlight;
The earth is praying beneath the night,
For winter hath hidden her flowers from sight
Under the snow.

Over the hills the far stars gleam,
Shivering down in the air between,
Looking in vain for the river's sheen,
For the drifted icefields intervene,
Under the snow.

Only the spangled pine-tree crest,
Or the hemlock holding a last year's nest,
Only bare maple boughs east and west
Cast their shadows; lost is the rest
Under the snow.

The winds whirl down from the cold east hill,
And blow through the valley sharp and chill;
Not a grass-blade lifteth its head at will,
And even the busy leaves are still,
Under the snow.

And the violets list, and the daisies wait
Till time flings open the summer gate;
Till cowslips come and the wild birds mate,
And warmth brings life to the small and great
Under the snow.

Oh, sad, sad heart, with your weight of woe,
Some winter has robbed your fields, and lo!
Where trail arbutus would lift and show,
Nothing awakes to bloom and grow
Under the snow.

But wait! when the fletters of doubt shall start,
Then life will come with its loving art;
For, in its chambers, every heart
Holdeth the germs of bloom apart,
Under the snow.

—Libbie Adams, in *Elmira Advertiser*.

THE EMERALDS.

One wintry afternoon in January
away up in the bleak attic of a wretched
tenement-house, a pale, sad-eyed woman
sat sewing. The garment upon which
she was engaged was a very rich dress.
The twilight closed in rapidly, with a
binding fall of snow, a bitter, wailing
blast that made the windows rattle in
the casements. Still the pale-faced
woman stitched on.

"Mother," piped a sweet voice from
the cot beneath the window, "will you
get the fine dress done? Oh, mother,
I'm so hungry! If I only had some tea
and a bit of sausage."

She worked on steadily for a time,
pausing only to brush a tear from her
white cheek, then arose and shook out
the glimmering robe.

"'Tis done at last," she said. "Now
mother's little girl can have her supper;
only be patient a little longer, Flora.
Ross, come, my boy."

A manly little fellow came out from
the bedroom beyond.

"The fine dress is done, Ross, and you
must run home with it as fast as you
can. Miss Gracie will be out of patience,
I know. Tell her I couldn't finish it
one moment sooner, and ask her to give
you the money. We must have it to-
night. And you can stop at Mr. Ray's,
as you come back, and buy some coal;
and we must have some bread and tea,
and a bit of butter, and you must get
a sausage, Ross, for poor little Flora."

"I'll get them all, mother," he said,
"and be back in time. You shall have
a big sausage, little sis," he added, turn-
ing toward the cot.

The girl nodded her curly head and
her great wistful eyes sparkled with de-
light.

"And you shall have half of it, Ross,"
she piped, in her splendid bird voice.

"H didn't you better put on your thick
jacket, my boy?" continued his mother.
"The wind cuts like a knife."

"Pshaw, little mother, I don't mind
the wind," and away he went down the
creaking stairs and out into the storm.
Miss Gracie Fontenay was in a perfect
furore of impatience and anger. Her
dear five hundred friends were assem-
bled in the halls below and her handsome
dress had not come home. What did
that beggar woman mean by disappoint-
ing her?"

At that moment there was a ring at
the door and a voice in the hall.

"Please tell Miss Gracie my mother
could not finish it sooner, she wants the
money to-night."

The servant took the handsome dress
and message.

"I'll never give her another stitch of
work," cried the angry beauty; "I ought
to have had it three hours ago. Here,
Fanchon, dress me at once—there's not
a minute to lose. No, I can't pay to-
night; I haven't time. He must call to-
morrow."

"But we've no fire and nothing to eat,
and my little sister is sick," called the
boy, pushing up the grand stairway.

"Shut the door, Fanchon!" com-
manded Miss Gracie. And the door was
closed in his face.

From the porch at the parlor window
Pansie watched the whole scene, her
violet eyes distended with childish
amazement.

"Poor little boy," she said, as Ross
disappeared down the stairway; "sister
Gracie ought to pay him. It must be
dreadful to have no fire and nothing to
eat."

She stood for a moment, balancing
herself on the tip of one dainty foot; her
rosy face grave and reflective; then a

sudden thought flooded her blue eyes
with sunshine, and snatching something
from the table she darted down stairs.
The servant had just closed the street
door, but she fluttered past him like a
humming bird and opened it.

On the steps sat Ross, brave little fel-
low that he was, his face in his hands,
sobbing as if his heart would break.

"What's the matter, little boy?" ques-
tioned Pansie.

Ross looked up half believing that it
was the face of an angel looking down
upon him through the whirling snow.

"Oh, I cannot go home without the
money," he sobbed; "poor mother
worked hard, and Flora is sick and so
hungry."

"Here," she said, "do take this, little
boy, and buy her lots of nice things.
'Tis worth a great deal; papa bought it
for my birthday present, but do you
take it and welcome."

She extended her dimpled hands, and
something like a shower of stars fell at
the boy's feet. He caught it up in amaz-
e—a necklace of emeralds, lustrous,
gleaming things, set in tawny, Indian
gold.

"No, no," he cried, running up to
where she stood. "I cannot take this
necklace—take it back."

"You shall take it," she continued,
imperiously. "I have lots of jewelry
and fine things—run home now and buy
your sister something to eat."

She closed the door with a bang, and
Ross stood irresolute in the stormy
gloom. Should he ring the bell and re-
turn the jewels to Pansie's father, or
should he do as she bade him? He
thought of his mother and poor little
Flora watching wistfully for his return.
He could not go back and see them
starve. With a sudden feeling of des-
peration he thrust the glittering neck-
lace in his pocket and dashed down the
street.

The gaslight blazed brilliantly in a
fashionable jewelry establishment, and
its bland proprietor looked down in-
quiringly on little Ross as he approached
the glittering counter.

"Would you like to buy this, sir?"
There was a tremor in the boy's voice
as he asked the question, and the hand
that held the emerald necklace shook
visibly. The lapidary took the gems,
examining them closely for a moment,
and then shot a sharp glance at the
child.

"See here," he said, presently, his
voice stern and commanding, "I want
to know how you came by this?"
The boy's clear eyes fell; he blushed
and stammered, evidently embarrassed.
The jeweler put aside the emeralds,
and taking the lad's arm led him into a
small ante-room.

"You are a thief, sir," he said. "That
necklace belongs to Mr. Fontenay—he
bought it of me not a month ago. You
stole it; you are a thief."

The little fellow straightened himself,
and his brown eyes blazed. "I am no
thief," he retorted. "A little girl gave
it to me, and I know it was wrong to
take it, but—my mother and sister
are starving."

The jeweler hesitated.

"You don't look like a thief," he said;
"but I will send for Mr. Fontenay;
that will settle the matter at once."

He dispatched a messenger accord-
ingly and Ross sat down in a corner and
sobbed bitterly as he heard the driving
wheels and thought of his mother and
poor little Flora. In half an hour Mr.
Fontenay came, bringing his little
daughter Pansie with him. The little
creature darted toward Ross like a hum-
ming-bird, her cheeks ablaze, her eyes
flashing like lightning.

"He didn't steal my emeralds!" she
cried. "I gave 'em to him to sell 'em,
and buy bread for his little sister."

Ross sprang to his feet, struggling
hard to keep back his tears. He put out
his little brown hand, which Pansie in-
stantly clasped in her chubby palms.

"I am not a thief, sir," he said at
last, addressing Mr. Fontenay; "I never
stole anything in my life. I know it
was wrong to take the necklace—but—
but, sir, my little sister is starving."

The merchant drew his hands across
his eyes.

"You're a manly little fellow," he
said, patting the lad's head, "and I do not
in the least blame you, but I will take
Pansie's emeralds, and she shall give
you something more available. Here,
Pansie, give this to your little friend."

He put a gold piece into Pansie's hands,
which she tendered to Ross, with the in-
junction that he should run straight
home and buy lots of goodies for his sis-
ter—a command he was not slow to
obey.

"I think we shall not lose sight of the
little fellow," continued Mr. Fontenay,
as Ross disappeared in the stormy dark-
ness. "Shall we, pet? Let's see what
we can do to help him. He's a promis-
ing young lad and an honest one, I'm
sure. Mr. Lenox, you're in need of an
errand boy; why not try him? I wish
you would."

The jeweler consented to Pansie's
great delight, and on the following day
Ross was duly installed as an errand boy
in the fashionable establishment.

Fifteen years after, one blustering
March morning, a young man sat behind

the counter of a thriving jewelry estab-
lishment in one of the Northern cities. He
was a handsome man, a traveler, a man
of taste, intellect and money, for he was
a junior partner in the firm, which was
a prosperous one. But despite all his
good fortune, Ross Dunbar was not
happy. His mother and his little Flora
had gone to their long home, and he was
utterly alone, without kith or kin in the
wide world.

Sitting alone one morning with the
roar of the March winds in his ears
his thoughts were running back to the
days of his boyhood, to his mother's
humble home. How vivid the past
seemed, and how dear and sacred, dis-
pite its privations and sorrows. His
eyes grew dim and his heart swelled.
All were gone over the wide waters of
time and change.

A tender smile softened his sad face
as he recalled the stormy night when he
sat sobbing on the steps of Mr. Fon-
tenay's mansion. And little Pansie; the
remembrance of her sweet face, as he
saw it through the snow wreaths,
haunted him constantly. In all the fif-
teen years never for one hour had he
forgotten her. But she was gone—lost
to him forever.

His reverie was broken by the entrance
of a customer, a lady closely clothed
and veiled. She approached the coun-
ter with a jewel case in her hand.

"Would you buy these?" she asked,
simply, in a clear sweet voice that stirred
the young man's heart as no other
woman's voice had power to do.

He took the casket, opened it, and
spread out its contents. A watch, an elean-
t and costly diamond ring, two rub-
ies and an emerald necklace. Ross
Dunbar barely suppressed a cry of sur-
prise as his eyes fell upon it. He turned
it over with eager, trembling fingers
and there on the clasp was the name
that had lived in his heart for so many
years. "Little Pansie."

"You wish to sell them all?" he
asked, striving to steady his voice and
the wild throbbing of his heart.

The lady hesitated an instant and then
she put out her slender hand and drew
the emeralds toward her.

"I dislike to part with this," she said;
"it was my father's gift—and—and—
but no matter, take them all; I must
have the money."

In her eagerness she had thrown aside
her veil, revealing a lily face, lit by lus-
trous, sapphire eyes. Ross Dunbar
stood silent a moment, every nerve in
his manly form thrilling with supreme
delight. He had found her at last, the
idol of his life.

"They are very fine gems," he said,
after a moment, "and I am willing to
give you a fair price—suppose we say
one thousand dollars—will that do?"

The girl flashed a dazzling glance of
surprise from beneath her heavy veil.

"So much as that?" she said, tremu-
lously. "You are very kind, sir. Oh,
you cannot know how much this money
will help me."

The young man made a polite reply
and proceeded to put aside the jewels
and draw a check for the money. The
March winds were still blustering with-
out, and the girl shivered and drew her
wrapper closer as she started out.

"Won't you let me run down to the
bank for you?" said the jeweler, catch-
ing up his hat. "You can play shop
lady the while; it won't be but a minute
or two."

"But I am troubling you so."

"Not a bit; just take this warm seat,
please; you'll not be likely to have any
customers. And seating her beside the
desk, he took the check and hurried out.

Pansie Fontenay threw back her veil
and leaned her head upon her hands, a
puzzled, reflective look upon her sweet,
sad face.

"When have I seen this face?" she
asked herself over and over again. "It
is so familiar; who in the world can it
be?" His return broke in upon her
meditation, and after receiving her
money she hurried away to her humble
lodgings.

The following afternoon was even
more blustering and stormy; the wind
roared and the sleet tinkled against the
windows of the little room in which
Pansie and her father sat. Severe mis-
fortunes and reverse had reduced them
to poverty, and the old man being an in-
valid, all the care fell upon Pansie's
shoulders. She sat down with her
father reading aloud from a new book
which she had bought for him with
some of the money received for her
jewels. Her sweet face was wan and
sad, and her future stretched before her
sad, hopeless and gloomy.

There is a ring at the door, and a ser-
vant brought up a package for Miss
Fontenay. An exquisite bunch of
panicles, fragrant and golden hearted,
done up in tissue paper, and attached to
them a card, bearing the simple words:
"Ross Dunbar has not forgotten little
Pansie."

Pansie sat amazed for a moment, and
then a rich bloom darted into her white
cheeks.

"Oh, father," she said, "I knew him—
I knew him! Oh, we have found Ross
at last."

An instant later Ross was in the room,
clasping her fluttering hands in his, and

into her blue eyes looked with a glance
that brought the rosy bloom to her face.
And a few weeks later, when the bus-
tling winds were over, and the golden
hearted pansies bloomed on the garden
borders, little Pansie became Ross Dun-
bar's bride, and for her bridal gift he
gave her back her string of emeralds.

A Railroad Blocked by Snakes.

A letter in the St. Louis Globe-Demo-
crat says: In Northwest Missouri, where
ex-Gov. R. M. Stewart resided years be-
fore and after his political career, up to
the time of his death, many old citizens
love to tell of his brilliant conversational
powers and inexhaustible fund of anec-
dotes. The governor often told of the
difficulties which he had to surmount,
and in one of his happiest moods he re-
lated a snake story which I have never
seen in print. In those days, said the
governor, snakes were not only uncom-
monly numerous, but infested certain
portions of the State to such an extent
that farmers would often pack up their
household wares and remove elsewhere.
During the building of the road I have
seen them so troublesome and numerous
that the hands would sometimes stop
work and inaugurate a short campaign
against them with shovels, axes and
crowbars. The serpents were not vicious,
the men being hardly ever bitten, but
the great vexation consisted in their
sociability and perfect indifference to
danger. They apparently were utterly
devoid of that instinct of self-preservation
with which the Almighty endowed
every creature. At night they would
sometimes make sleep impossible by
hissing and squirming in and about the
beds, and during the day they would
vex the men almost beyond endurance
by running between their legs and
otherwise annoying them. They were
not considered dangerous, being of that
species known as prairie hispers. It was
only now and then that a rattler was
discovered among them, and death was
sure to follow, for the men would always
stop and find time to chase one until he
was overtaken and his head chopped off.
The men always dreaded a shower for
then the snakes were the worst. They
would literally swarm out on the prairie
and travel in schools. On one occa-
sion of this kind, when the road was in
course of construction in Livingston
county, the construction engine with
three flat cars was at the last camping-
place, about ten miles in the rear of the
track builders. I was there awaiting
the landing of some tools and spikes,
which it was intended to convey to the
end of the road. It had been raining
all morning, but cleared up about noon,
and when we pulled out after dinner the
weather was pleasant but a little hazy.
We had traveled about half the distance
when the engineer—I was riding on the
engine—called my attention to the hun-
dreds of snakes crossing several hundred
yards in front of us, the track for a short
distance being black with them and en-
tirely lost to sight. The engine-driver
opened the throttle, and in a few mo-
ments we were crushing through them.
The drivers had not made more than
two or three revolutions when they be-
gan to fly around at lightning rapidity,
and the speed of the train was slackened.
The wheels of the engine were almost
clogged with crushed snakes, and still
the track was actually buried beneath
them for one hundred yards in front of
us. We did not succeed in getting
much more headway, when the train
came to a standstill. We were unable
to make our way through them, and
amused ourselves by knocking them off
the engine. We were detained nearly
an hour before the grand march of the
serpents had crossed and we were en-
abled to proceed. They seemed to be
moving that day, and the earth seemed
to be alive with them; indeed they
seemed to cover the earth.

Food for Fat People.

If any reader is growing too fat for
comfort, he may possibly find the fol-
lowing suggestions valuable:

There are three classes of food, the
oils, sweets and starches, the special
office of which is to support the animal
heat and produce fat, having little or no
influence in promoting strength of mus-
cle or endurance.

If the fat, therefore, would use less fat
and more of lean meats, fish and fowl
less of fine flour and more of the whole
products of the grains—except the hulls—
less of the sweets, particularly in
warm weather, and more of the fruit
acids in a mild form, as in the apple,
sleep less, be less indolent and labor
more in the open air, the fat would dis-
appear to a certain extent at least,
with no loss of real health.

In food we have almost a perfect con-
trol in this matter, far better than we
can have in the use of drugs. If we
have too much fat and too little muscle,
we have simply to use less of the fat-
forming elements and more of the mus-
cle food, such as lean meats, fish and
fowl, and the darker portions of the
grains, etc., with peas and beans.—
Medical Journal.

In this moist and variable climate colds are
the rule rather than the exception. Dr. Hall's
Cough Syrup is just the remedy for every one
to take when suffering from a cough, cold or
any throat trouble.

A Stranger in the Supreme Court.

"The apparel oft proclaims the man,"
said Polonius. He was judicious in not
substituting always for "oft." For, not
unfrequently, it has been found that the
finest bird is not the one that wears the
finest feathers.

Years ago, the staid citizens of Wash-
ington were astonished one morning at the
appearance of a strange figure in
their streets. He was dressed in an old
pair of corduroys, ripped at the ankle
for convenience in rolling up, a drab
overcoat, much the worse for wear and
furnished with several capes, hung at
his heels. Worn-out, untied, unbuck-
led shoes, and a "shocking hat" com-
pleted his costume. Solemnly he stalked
through the streets, six feet in height,
leading a little black, rough-haired filly,
her tail matted with burrs. A pair of
saddle-bags hung over the saddle, in
which were stuffed papers, and ginger-
bread and cheese. Stopping at an ob-
scure tavern, he put up his mare and re-
lieved himself of his great-coat. Into
one of the pocket of a short gray linsey
roundabout he stuffed some bread and
cheese, and into the other a bundle of
law papers, tied with a yarn string. In-
quiring the way to the supreme court,
he walked forth, the wonder of the idle
boys. Arriving at the courthouse, he
sauntered within the bar, took a seat and
began munching bread and cheese. The
lawyers and spectators smiled at the
awkward countryman on his first visit
to the capital.

Soon a case was called which seemed
to interest the countryman. It involved
the title to a large tract of land lying in
the "Green River Country" of Ken-
tucky. A Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, a
leading lawyer, began his argument by
a statement of the facts. All at once the
countryman stopped munching, and tap-
ping the council on the back, corrected
one of his "facts."

The lawyer paused, frowned at the
busybody, and went on. The country-
man resumed his munching, and in a
few minutes again corrected the coun-
sel.

"I beg the court to protect me from the
impertinence of that person," said
Taylor, showing much irritation.

Taylor finished his powerful argument,
and then to the amazement of spectators,
the bar, and the judges, the stranger
rose to reply. His manner was wholly
changed. He stood as if he had prac-
ticed in that court all his professional
life. His argument was so clear and
forcible, and his reply to the opposing
counsel so masterly, that the bar and
court looked as if they doubted their
eyes and ears. Mr. Taylor seemed par-
alyzed. The sweat dropped from his
face. The rustic he had sneered at seemed
a legal giant. Every one asked: "Who
is he?"

It was Joe Daviess, one of the best
lawyers and most eloquent orators of
Kentucky, as eccentric as he was gifted.
Scarcely one present knew him person-
ally, but all had heard of his brilliant
reputation.—*Youth's Companion.*

Photographs on Leaves.

The beautiful photographic novelties
photographs on natural leaves, are pro-
duced in the following way: Fresh
leaves, preferably such as afford a
smooth surface when pressed, and have
an agreeable degree of transparency, as
those of the spring, are first immersed
in alcohol until they are pale enough in
color to form a pleasing background
for the photograph, and at the same
time become less liable to change of
tone. Bleaching the leaves will not
answer the same purpose. After drain-
ing off the alcohol, they are spread out
in the air until leaves originally firm be-
come wilted, and are then pressed for
half an hour between blotting-paper.
The upper side of the leaf is then floated
on a salted solution of albumen,
or brushed rapidly with it by means
of a broad brush, and the coating is
dried as rapidly as possible by hanging
the leaves on a cord with the albumen-
ized side nearest a stove, in order that
all the natural moisture of the leaves
may not be lost, or they will become too
brittle for the subsequent manipula-
tions. It may even be advisable to
moisten the unalbumenized side of the
leaf during the drying. A second press-
ing is also generally necessary at this
stage, and they are then immediately
sensitized, either by floating them on a
solution of nitrate of silver or by brush-
ing them with it, and dried with the
same care as before, and may again be
pressed with advantage before exposing
them under the negative.—*Banner.*

The first coffee grown in the open air
in the United States has been raised by
Mrs. Julia Atzeroth, of Braiden Town,
Manatee county, Florida, who expresses
an assurance that it can be successfully
grown further south, where frost never
comes, and where there is an abundance
of land and soil suited to its growth.

Large quantities of United States
jewelry are continually being smuggled
into Montreal, a recent large consign-
ment crossing the line in a coffin, which
was supposed to contain a corpse.

At Sunset.

Oh! there are golden moments in men's lives,
Sudden, unlooked for, as the little clouds
All gold, which suddenly illumine the gates
Of the lost sun.

Oh, pray for them! They bring
No increase like the guns of sun and showers
Only a moment's brightness to the earth,
Only a moment's gleam in common life,
Yet who would change them for wealth
worlds?

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The lay of the land—Eggs.
An unpalatable dish—Cold shoulder.
The State debt of Iowa is only
\$500,000.

Jug Corners is the name of a hamlet
in Allegan county, Mich.
Guilford county, N. C., kills and sells
200,000 rabbits annually.

Leap-year is always popular with the
ladies.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A maiden effort—Attempt to catch a
beau.—*Marathon Independent.*

Railroad projects are now heard of
everywhere from Maine to California.
There's one leap year in every four,
Breathes there a man who'd ask for more?

It has been estimated that it costs
30,000,000 a day to carry on the world.
A tornado is a great blow to any
country.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

The debts of English towns and cities
for sanitary improvements amount to
\$230,000,000.

You can't make a horse drink; but if
he will not eat you can put a bit in his
mouth.—*Boston Transcript.*

The men who advertise all the year
around walk off with the lion's share of
trade.—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

The president of the French republic
receives \$120,000 a year, with a like sum
for household and other expenses.

Ex-Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, gave
\$100 in silver coin to each of five chari-
ties, in honor of his recent silver wed-
ding.

The difference between a man who
digs in the ground and one who digs in
books is that the former digs for hire
and the latter for lore.

BEAUTY DRAWS US BY A SINGLE HAIR.
Pass the butter gently, Mabel;
Shove it lightly through the air;
In the corner of the dish, love,
You will find a nut-brown hair.

What fond memories it awakens
Of the days ere we were wed,
When upon my good coat-collar
Oft was laid your little head!

Lovingly I stroked those tresses,
In the happy days gone by;
Now I strike them every meal time
In the batter of the pie.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ventilation.

An illustration of popular ignorance
as to ventilation is furnished by the
Sanitary Engineer, and is as follows:

A gentleman while attending church
one evening found that his feet were icy
cold, so that he had to raise them from
off the floor. Calling the attention of
the sexton to the fact the latter said,
with some perplexity:

"Yes, we have a good many com-
plaints of cold feet from others; but I
don't understand the reason why we
can't keep the church warm; we surely
have fires enough."

So saying, he pointed to a register in
the floor directly behind the gentleman
in the adjoining pew. Looking around
the latter could see that there was a hot
fire in the furnace beneath, and yet no
heat came up. When a handkerchief
was laid over the register it scarcely
stirred. The visitor asked the sexton:

"Have you any means of venti-
lation?"

"No, sir."

"Are there no windows open?"

"None whatever."

"How, then, can you expect the air
to come in here if it can't get out some-
where?"

There was no response—the man was
nonplussed.

"Did you ever try to blow

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ARLINGTON, JAN. 31, 1880.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Reading notices, 25 cts. a line; Special notices, 15 cts. a line; Religious notices, 10 cts. a line; Obituary notices, 10 cts. a line. Ordinary advertisements, 8 cts. a line. Subscription, \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 4 cents.

Please renew your subscriptions.

Water taxes MUST be paid before Feb. 1st, or water will be shut off.

Hon. Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown, died Thursday night.

Entertainment at the Universalist church this (Friday, Jan. 30) evening. Admission, ten cents.

The "Penny" have arranged for another party at the Hose House, on the evening of February 5th.

Parish Supper at the Universalist church, Wednesday evening, February 4th.

We hear that this week Mr. S. P. Prentiss has commenced rehearsals of Sullivan's new and popular comic opera. The "Sorcerer."

The monthly meeting of the S. S. Temperance Union is postponed one week. The children will please all bear this in mind.

The regular meeting of the Arlington W. C. T. Union occurs Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, in Reynolds Hall. A full attendance is desired.

An entertainment, consisting of music, readings and a farce, will be given in the vestry of Unitarian church, on Tuesday evening next, at 7.30. Admission, 10 cents.

The Arlington Catholic Lyceum is carrying forward a pleasant series of parties this season in Lyceum Hall, parties this season in Lyceum Hall, parties this season in Lyceum Hall. They are (Old Adams School) quite a success.

Another candidate for patronage, by those desiring instruction in music offers himself this week, Mr. S. H. Gerrish, instructor at Miss Pratt's School, Belmont.

ALMANIC.—Last week we received the Lowell Journal Almanac for 1880. The illustrations are beautiful and the election tables and other matters of interest makes it truly valuable. It is handsomer, in every respect, than any we have previously received.

The first of a series of short lectures on "Early Christianity and the Development of Doctrine," will be given in the Unitarian church, next Sunday evening, commencing at seven o'clock.

Rev. J. F. Waterhouse, of Belmont, will preach at the Universalist church, next Sunday forenoon. In the evening the pastor will give the last of his lectures on Christian Statesmen. Subject—"Hosea Ballou."

Our friend Twombly, of the Wakefield Citizen and Banner, who has been spending a few weeks at the "Sanitarium" at Arlington Heights, speaks in high praise of the institution. Mr. T. is a great sufferer from neuralgia.

Mr. J. H. Hutchinson certainly deserves to succeed in having Forest street widened and straightened, if persistence is worth any thing. Having failed to induce the towns interested to proceed with the matter, he now turns to the County Commissioners, and petitions them to lay out the road.

MISSIONARY LABORS.—The missionary spirit in the Arlington Catholic church has been strongly appealed to during the last two weeks. The "Redemptorist Fathers" have been present at St. Malachy's church, and the morning services have been very largely attended. This week they have also held services in St. Bridget's church, at Lexington, which have been fully attended.

MORE LIGHT.—This week that portion of Arlington Avenue from Lake street to just below Tebb street has received attention from the Selectmen and eight very nice street lamps have been located at convenient positions. This result was secured mainly through the exertions of Mr. B. Walter Hilliard who raised the required amount of money by subscription. We understand that the City of Cambridge will extend its lamps to the city limits at Alewife Brook, provided Arlington will meet them there. Although there are few houses, and probably no one is interested enough to possess the lamps, still the public needs call for their being set, now that so large a portion of this great thoroughfare is lighted.

CLAM CHOWDER.—Tuesday evening a very pleasant company gathered at the Wm. Penn Hose House, on invitation of the company, to enjoy its hospitality. A table was spread in the main hall, and about half past nine o'clock the company sat down to a substantial and enjoyable supper as has been served in town for a long time. A very nice clam chowder was a prominent feature, but there were other appetizing viands. After dinner speeches were indulged in by Engineers Gott and Stearns, and several citizens were called on. Most of them, however, were "too full for utterance," so that this position was not especially brilliant. The hearty thanks which all indulged in was deserved by those managing the affair. Representatives from the Lexington and Belmont fire departments were present.

MASQUERADE.—Of all the successes of the season, that which attended the Bethel Lodge masquerade, on the evening of Jan. 29, must be written the most complete. Not only was the floor filled with dancers, but the seats around the hall were occupied by interested spectators. Many of the costumes were very neat and fanciful; others were grotesque and amusing; while some only added variety. At ten o'clock the signal for unmasking was sounded, and then there was no end to the surprises. Refreshments were served soon after the unmasking, and then the dancing was resumed. Messrs. Warren A. Peirce and James A. Marden filled the responsible position of managers with skill and judgment. The music furnished by Messrs. Dunbar, was all that could be desired. We compliment the young lady who wore a costume made of Arlington Advocates. It was made up in excellent taste.

INSTALLATION.—There was a very pleasant meeting of Arlington Lodge, K. of H., last Monday evening, and many indications of increased interest in its success were manifested. The officers were installed and enter upon their terms under highly favorable circumstances, not the least of which is the prospect of a considerable accession to the membership. The installing officers were Messrs. George E. Ryder, H. A. Chase, J. Warren Cotton. The following is the full list of officers for the ensuing term:—

Dictator.—Edm. W. No. 22.
Vice-Dictator.—M. E. Dyer.
Assistant Dictator.—John H. Hardy.
Reporter.—Geo. H. Bagg.
Finance Reporter.—C. P. Wyman.
Treasurer.—Jas. A. Marden.
Guide.—C. P. Sawyer.
Guardian.—G. S. Cushman.
Scribe.—W. L. Swann.
Chaplain.—Jas. A. Marden.
Past Dict.—W. B. Kern.

THE TROUBLE ENDED.—On Wednesday the certain fell on the troubles in Maine when the Fusion Legislature voted to adjourn to next August. We hope this will be the end of the matter. The Golden Rule in speaking of this matter says:—

The confusion in Maine cannot be fully understood unless great emphasis is put on the fact of the long experience in political villany of those who are leading the Fusion host, and that many of the rank and file have come to the surface by the greenback delusion. These men know that if the Fusion party fail, they will be consigned to their little printing offices, stores and shops, where they will have ample sphere to exercise their littleness and remain as they would, if it had not been for this political bubble, among the great unknown.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Last Monday night, about half past twelve o'clock, two gentlemen who came out from Boston on the last horse car, discovered fire in the upper part of the little building next to the residence of John Redman, on Arlington Avenue. They gave the alarm at once, calling out the Highland Hose, and the fire was quickly extinguished. The damage to the building was very slight indeed, and there was nothing of value in it. There can be no doubt as to the incendiary origin of the fire, and it seems to be a case worthy of investigation. Redman owns the little building, which is insured for \$800 by R. Walter Hilliard's agency, No. 3 Swan's Block.

A NEW CLUB.—A number of the residents at Arlington Heights have formed themselves into a society or club for the purpose of mutual enjoyment and amusements during the winter months. Mr. Wilson W. Fay fills the position of President. The first entertainment is under the direction of Messrs. Came and Griffiths and Mrs. Millicent Hardy. Now that this matter, for some time talked of, has taken definite shape, we expect to hear of pleasant and lively times at the "Heights," especially as Dr. Lewis and the inmates of the "Sanitarium" are deeply interested.

GIVEN AT LAST.—Although another storm visited this section last Tuesday, and the evening proved a very disagreeable one, the committee resolved to give the entertainment in Reynolds Hall in any event, and were rewarded with a good audience which heartily enjoyed the good things presented. Music was furnished by Messrs. Wood and Rawson, and Miss Friend, of Cambridge, and Messrs. Hilliard, Churchill and Kimball gave readings. Another will be given in the same place on the evening of February 17.

MINING STOCKS.—A friend who is acquainted with and somewhat interested in mining stocks sends us the following in regard to how they are manipulated:

The San Francisco Golden Era of 10th instant says: The legislature just assembled will prove itself unworthy the confidence of the people if it represents if it adjourns before enacting a law protecting the masses against the robbery to which they are not subjected in the name of assessments. Unless this outrage is stopped the robbing system will go on until, in their desperation, the people will appeal for redress to that tribunal which is the last resort of an abused and deceived community,—the tribunal of night, of mobocracy. No other people in the world would submit to the wholesale plundering that has been practised on the residents of the Pacific coast by the manipulators of the Comstock mines, without protesting so vehemently and emphatically that their robbers would tremble for their personal safety. Under the now existing law, mining management is simply a process for forcing assessments out of the stockholders. We have seen a compilation in which it is shown that of one hundred and one mines, four only have shown value; the operation of ten others resulted in a net loss of \$7,515,820; and the remaining eighty-seven, though totally valueless, took from the pockets of stockholders, in assessments, \$31,515,20. Here is an actual loss of \$38,769,765. This is but one item. It only gives an idea of how the people are wronged by this system of legalized robbery called assessment. By means of assessments eight or ten men in San Francisco have drawn from the masses and appropriated to themselves over one hundred million dollars. For this money they have given nothing in return but delusive hopes, raised by means of deliberately falsified reports and the misfortune and bankruptcy that is sure to follow when the credulous public heed the professions of organized rascality. The legislature may place an effectual check upon the robbery of the people by a single act—the passage of a law making mining stock non-assessable. This is the law in New York, and had it been the law in California for the past ten years, one hundred million dollars would have been saved.

Godey's Lady's Book for February comes full of interest and beauty. The best "Darley" picture yet given, is the exquisite one illustrating a scene in "Evangeline." Every department is full of attractive matter for the fair readers, whose bright eyes grow brighter, as each month they welcome this most popular of periodicals. It means to be ever ahead of all competitors, and they certainly succeed in this object. Christian Reid continues her new novel, "Roslyn's Fortune," in a most attractive number of pages. Never was a more brilliant story offered to vivacity of the opening chapters. The bewitching heroine is in strong contrast to the "Gentle Belle," who won our favor last year, but it would be hard to say which type of girlhood is most fascinating. The "Rosebud Garden of Girls" follows the fortunes of Delphine, the bright little widow, whose love story is developed in several interesting pages. Every page of literary matter is of the highest kind, and the February number will be warmly welcomed by all appreciative readers. We will furnish Godey's Lady's Book and our own paper at the low price of \$3.00 per annum. Apply at our office.

ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday afternoon Mr. Amos Locke, of Lexington, met with quite a serious accident near the "Foot of the Rocks," in Arlington. He was driving along the Avenue in his buggy, accompanied by his grandson, when the horse became frightened by some children and dragged the team against the fence by the side of the street. Both were thrown out, but fortunately the lad was not injured and had presence of mind enough to seize the horse and secure him. Mr. Locke struck on his head and was picked up insensible, but he soon recovered and then it was found he had escaped without any more serious injury than a scalp wound and a severe shaking up.

The Nursery for February is full of good pictures, pleasant sketches and bright bits of verse. Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, George Cooper, Josephine Pollard, Alfred Selwyn and Emily Carter are among the contributors; there is a drawing lesson by Harrison Wier, and a piece of music by Crampton; and every page of the little magazine is adapted to yield pleasure to its young readers. John L. Shorey, publisher.

Concluded from last week.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

BLUFFTON, Fla., Jan. 5, 1880.

But I must tell you how I spent Christmas Eve. The negroes here have what they call fairs where they meet and dance, sing, and have a good time. The head of the family spreads a table covered with cake, sweet-meats, etc. Well, I intimated to "Henry," the hired man, that I should like to go to one of them, so the day before Christmas he told me there was to be one coming off that evening, out about two or three miles from Bluffton, and for the pine woods, so I concluded I would go unbidden. We hitched one of the mules to the lumber wagon, the black cook, the old hunter stopping here, another Yankee and myself, got into the wagon, while Henry went on foot and pounded the mule to keep him moving along. As we rode out through the pine woods,

the night was made hideous by the war whoops and yells of the party, and soon we caught a glimpse of a light away in the distance. As we drew nearer we could see through the open doors of a log cabin, dusky forms moving up and down. We came to a halt, made the male fast, and clambered over the garden fence that surrounded the house. Uncle Jim, the old patriarch of the family, met us at the door and invited us in, showing us a bench to sit on. The cabin contained one room which had a bed, occupied by a sick child, and the whole interior of it was suggestive of the rural simplicity found in many portions of the South. There were about a dozen or fifteen dusky lads and lasses on the floor dancing, one gentleman playing the banjo, and another calling off the changes, and the manner in which the dancers entered into the amusement was a caution to the spectator's shins. After a while the dance came to a close, and then there was a great deal of cooing going on outside and inside of the cabin by the dancers. Soon it became still all at once, and in came two couple and drew up in a line in front of me, backs toward me. I slipped around in front of them, being curious to learn all that I could of Florida society. Then the village store-keeper stepped in front of them and drew from his pocket a parchment and read from it, "You Mahala promise to take Samuel for your husband?" She nodded gracefully. He then said, "You Samuel promise to take Mahala, to be your lawful wife?" He too, nodded assent. "Then," said the official, "by the law of Florida, I pronounce you man and wife," after which there was a general hand shaking and wishing you much joy, and God bless you, all at once. Presently I saw they were all leaving the cabin, passing through the back door. I followed after them. They went into another cabin, which was connected by a platform. Here I found a table covered with cake and confectionery, which was for sale, and this I learned, constituted the "fair" above referred to. I had to taste of the different kinds of cake and pronounce them good, until I came to the potato pome, which stuck in my throat. Uncle Jim asked me to take some whiskey, but owing to my temperance principles I had to decline. I passed him some silver to help pay the expenses and went back to where the dancers were, and here I found them at it in earnest, and the longer they danced the stronger it was done, and in real plantation style too. I learned from Uncle Jim and his wife, that this programme was to be carried out for several nights, and late in the evening left these contented and happy people, almost wishing I was a darkey myself. The old hunter who accompanied me on this excursion, landed two large alligators on the wharf here last night, and after skinning them he sends them to New York city, where the hides are tanned for boots and shoes.

I cannot close this letter without again referring to this lovely climate which is so warm and Summer like that the thermometer stands at about 80° through the day. The nights are very comfortable. I sleep with my head within two feet of an open window every night without taking cold, and some of the time since I came here have slept under a mosquito netting. If I am not boring your readers too much, perhaps you will hear from me again at some future. "SUNNY SOUTH."

[From our Washington Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—The gay season is fairly booming and upon calling days it would be difficult to crowd into one afternoon more social amusements. A bright sunny day, followed by an evening with moon and stars shining brilliantly, encourages every one to lay aside the usual cares and labors of life and revel for a few hours in the whirl of gay, social chit-chat. The ladies vie with each other in elegant apparel. The most costly material, satins, blue-stone-colored and white; velvets, most costly, colored and striped with gold; laces, sparkling diamonds, with beautiful and cultured women, fills up a picture that can be seen in no place outside of this city.

The wedding of Miss Dorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Forney, to Mr. Walter J. Compstock, of Providence, R. I., at the Church of the Epiphany, at six, on the 4th of February, promises to be one of great beauty. The church, with its many lighted candles, rare, sweet flowers, canopy, dove and horse shoe, and graceful floral decorations, will be a brilliant and artistic scene. We hear wonderful whisperings of the exquisite wedding robe with its ornaments of pearls, with buckles of diamonds; of the toilets of silk and muslin of the fair bridesmaids; of the elegant wedding reception; and the farewell reception on Saturday afternoon, February 7th, from 3 to 6 o'clock, which closes the wedding festivities, that if only half be true, "this will be the wedding of our gay season." The wedding present of the groom to his new made bride is a new and elegant home in Providence, R. I., with all its charming appointments, its furnishings of satin and its furniture of walnut, rose wood and ebony.

The bill requiring the national banks to keep their reserve in coin was killed very suddenly and the corpse cannot be restored to life this session. It is a little unfortunate that its demise occurred so early in the session. There is in every Congress a vast amount of rhetorical status and this one is no exception to the general rule, and it is absolutely necessary that there should be some bill that will give an opportunity to these windy patriots to air their eloquence.

The action of the New York State Legislature in reference to the choice of electors, has sent a quiver of alarm among the leaders of the Bourbon movement here at the capital. This step proposed in Louisiana was hailed with delight, but when the Democratic ox was to be goaded by similar action in the New York Legislature the proposition is monstrous. The Democracy are certainly dull of comprehension or they would have learned ere this that there are some games that two can play at, and that the men who have once offered their lives for their country will never allow the Garcelons, Tildens or any of their Democratic kith or kin to steal from this blood-bought land its heritage of freedom and liberty.

The election of Gorman as U. S. Senator from Maryland will be hailed as a triumph to the "nines" all over the country, this gentleman having formerly been a member of the National Base Ball club of this city. Senator Gorman is also distinguished as having served when a boy as a page in the Senate, and now his State has honored him by assigning him a seat in that body. Blessings on the land that opens the road to honor and place for real worth, whether found in base ball nines, pages in Congress, rail splitters or leather dealers.

Senator elect Mahone, of Va., has given great offence to the chivalry whose cause he fought for during the rebellion by giving a banquet to the colored members of the Virginia Legislature in session at Richmond. His action is deemed very heterodox and he is likely to be catibised, but the General has always had a way of doing things to please himself, and his first effort at kicking out of the Democratic traces is only a playful beginning of what may be expected if the leaders undertake to drive him four in hand, single or in tandem. The General is in the habit of doing the driving himself.

The deputy consul at Hamburg, in his dispatch to the Department of State says: "Not only the exports to the United States have increased largely, but the imports therefrom in a still larger ratio. American manufactures of all kinds are to be found in the principal stores of the city, and find a good market. American provisions, especially canned meats, are sold by every grocer in Hamburg. Immense quantities of oysters in the shell from the United States, are imported. American breadstuffs, in unprecedented quantities, including Indian corn, find a ready sale in Germany." With newly opened markets for our products in nearly every country, with a greatly increased demand for our cereals for foreign markets the opening future is bright with promise of continued prosperity.

The demands of residents here for suffrage and free government is assuming such importance as to call for a change. The people are tired of having the privilege of being ruled, controlled and taxed by appointees of the President that are too often not even residents, and are selected from worn-out political hacks, or men of such small possibilities as to be starved out at home. Taxation without representation made Boston harbor the scene of the loveliest kind of a tilt years ago, and because, forsooth, the people of this District have quietly submitted to this yoke so far, let it not be thought that the Spartan blood of the fathers will allow them forever to be slaves and be robbed of their liberties, within sight of the figure of justice on the dome of the capitol which brands the nation's constitution as an unmitigated falsehood. If suffrage is a heritage prized by the freemen of Massachusetts and South Carolina, it is a national disgrace and outrage to deny the residents and tax-payers of this District this boon bought with the price of the best blood of the nation.

PHAKS.

Lexington Locals.

THE FENCY PICTURE.

A letter has been received from the Duke of Northumberland, stating that the painting of the Munroe Tavern reached Alwick Castle safely during Christmas week. The Duke expresses much gratification at the gift, and pays a handsome compliment to the artist. In conclusion he says:—

"May I ask you to express to the gentleman, representing the town of Lexington, who passed the Resolutions which accompanied it, the gratification I have felt in having it in my power to offer the town the portrait of one, who, though by the force of circumstances an enemy, knew how to reconcile the stern necessities of war with kindness and respect to that part of the community the defenceless condition of which

exposed it to the worst consequences of that terrible scourge.

"Let me add the sincere wish that they may never again be experienced on the shores where the unhappy struggle first commenced.

"Believe me
"Sincerely yours,
"NORTHUMBERLAND."

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The School Committee have completed their annual examination of the Lexington Public Schools, and reported them in a most encouraging condition. The examination commenced last week with the "outside" schools, so called, under the instructions of Misses Bryant, Butterfield, Pierce and Wright. These were found entirely satisfactory to the Committee. The examination of the Hancock Schools, at the Centre, under Mrs. Akerman, Mrs. Lane, Miss Harrington and Miss Mulliken, occupied Monday and Tuesday of this week. Hancock Grammar is spoken of by the Committee as being extraordinarily good and the others very satisfactory. The Adams Schools, at East Lexington, Mr. Silas Peabody, master, were examined on Wednesday. The event drew a large number of citizens of the East Village, who enjoyed the exercises very much. The Schools are in an excellent condition. Thursday was devoted to an examination of the High School, Mr. Dwellley, of Arlington, principal, and the result was pleasing and gratifying to all.

We are pleased to hear such a good reports from the schools. They come to us from a reliable source and doubtless give a true idea of their condition.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The works of Sir Walter Scott furnished the foundation of the entertainment in the vestry of the Lexington Unitarian church, Thursday evening, which consisted of readings, recitations, songs, instrumental music and tableaux. The stage was very prettily set, and the costumes chosen were in perfect keeping. The audience was large and very enthusiastic, demanding a repetition of several parts of the programme. After the first musical parts, Mr. Westcott gave a sketch of Sir Walter Scott; "Joy to the Victor" was then sung, and it was followed by a scene from "Lady of the Lake." We have not room for the entire programme. The violin solos, by Miss Crocker, were highly enjoyed, if hearty applause is any test. The whole was a marked success.

CHILD ABANDONED.—A female infant about five or six weeks old, was abandoned on the door step of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Dailey, on Middle street, Lexington, last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey found it on their return from church. Not desiring to assume the care of it, the Overseers of the Poor were notified, and has since been placed in the Infant Asylum, at Brookline. The little one was very thinly clad, and it is a wonder she had not perished with the cold.

Still another citizen of Lexington is entitled to write "J. P." after his name. Mr. Frank V. Butters has received his warrant as a Justice of the Peace.

A CARD OF THANKS.

BELMONT, Jan. 26, 1880.

To those kind friends who so generously contributed to my relief, in my present affliction, and all others who no doubt would have been as ready, if called upon, I tender my heartfelt thanks for their very generous sympathy and aid. Coming as it did, so unexpectedly, it increases my faith in God and humanity. Thankful for your sympathy and goodwill, may my life in the future be such that you may never have cause to regret your kindness. And if ever any of you may be called upon to bear a like affliction, may as many kind and loving friends stand ready to lighten the burden of your aching heart, is the earnest wish of your friend,
GEO. A. FROST.

Merit always tells. The public are fast finding out how useless it is to take medicine for imaginary complaints. Always suspect a cure all. The simplest and best cathartic and laxative in the world is Laxative. It cures Constipation and its train of evils. Pleasant to the taste, and of great value in the household. Price, 50 cents. Ask for it.

Experience in every branch of business ensures success. Inventors who secure the services of attorneys familiar with Patents, and the practice of the Patent Office rarely fail in obtaining Patents. The same rule applies in all Contested, Mineral, and Land Claims brought before the General Land Office. Presbrey & Green, 809 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. have had years of experience in practice in all Departments of the Government. (Send stamp for information.)

Marriages.

In Melrose, Jan. 19, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. Walter R. Cutler, of New York City (formerly of Arlington) and Miss Eunice A. Doane, of Melrose.

MR. S. H. GERRISH,
Teacher of the Piano, Organ and Harmony,
795 Washington St., Boston.

Mr. Gerrish is the Teacher of Music in Miss Pratt's School for Young Ladies, in Belmont, and would receive a limited number of pupils at that place.
Jan 24-4w

J. I. PEATFIELD,
DENTIST,



ROOMS IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
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Special attention given to Filling.
June 20-4f

AN occasional dose keeps the bowels in a healthy condition.



LAXATIVE PILLS

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

COSTIVENESS
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SUCH AS
Piles, Headache, Liver
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A substitute for the nauseous medicines, pills, &c., which have been too long in use. Mild and certain in action. Suitable for all ages. Invaluable for Women and Children. Should be kept in every house as the Standard Cathartic. For sale by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents. Chas. S. Hardy & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

J. HENRY HARTWELL,
Funeral and Furnishing



UNDERTAKER,
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Personal attention will be given to all calls, and no pains will be spared to meet the wishes of those requiring the services of an Undertaker, in every particular.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
of any desired pattern or required quality furnished at shortest notice.

HEARSE, CARRIAGES, FLOWERS, &c.,
SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Having had large experience, the subscriber feels sure of meeting in every particular the requirements of his business.

J. HENRY HARTWELL.
Arlington, Jan. 7, 1880.—U

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FOR HORSES.

This old and well-known Remedy for the ailments of Horses has stood the test for many years, and seldom fails to cure the worst possible forms of

Rheumatism, Sprains,
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Owners of Horses will find this Liniment very useful in the stable. It is not harsh in its action, and will not remove the hair as most other preparations do. Prepared and put up by

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Canker Worm Exterminator, for sale by C. S.

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A very desirable BUGGY, single sleigh, and harness (all about as good as new) for sale cheap, and on easy terms.—Apply to A. COTTRELL, Lexington.

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THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Medford and Arlington that he has filed his NEW COAL SHEDS with a stock of choice Lacawanna, Wilkesbarre and Franklin COAL, and with unusual freight facilities and light running expenses, together with a stock of COAL bought at the present

Extremely Low Prices,

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J. E. OBER,
OPPOSITE DEPOT, WEST MEDFORD.

West Medford, Sept. 27, 1879.—U

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OF ALL KINDS,
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Furniture Upholstered, Repaired,
Polished or Packed for Shipping,
Furniture and Bedding Steamed, Destroying Moths.

Matresses and Pew Cushions made over to order. Carpets fitted and laid. Cane Chairs Re-seated. Drapery and Curtains made a specialty.

PARTIAL SUITS, CHAIRS AND LUGGAGE MADE TO ORDER.

Parties desiring to furnish houses will do well to leave the order with me.

All work done in the latest style, and first-class, at Boston rates, as I have experience.

Please Give Me a Call.
sept15-1f T. F. O'BRIEN.

CALMA'S LINIMENT

The Universal Remedy for

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Can be obtained of all Drug-

gist in the Country.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
38 HANOVER STREET,
GENERAL AGENTS, BOSTON.

oct25-1f

TEETH Inserted for \$10.—Warranted. Extracted with gas for 50 cts. Fittings done at low rates. Dr. DAN'L LANE, 100 Tremont street, near West.

Mortgagee's Sale

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage given by Joseph W. Richardson to William T. Pearson, dated March 27, 1877, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 1280, page 55, and for breach of conditions of said mortgage, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on

MONDAY, the twenty-third day of February

in the afternoon, at and among the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: all that lot of land with the buildings thereon, containing about one thousand square feet, situated in Arlington, in said county of Middlesex, and bounded as follows, reference being had to a plan, entitled "Plan of Crescent Hill, Arlington and Lexington," marked "A," and dated April 20, 1876, drawn by Garret and Wood, surveyors, and recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 30, page 1, northerly by Monague street, one hundred and fifty feet; easterly by Orient Avenue, one hundred feet; southerly by lot Number one hundred and twenty-two on said plan, one hundred and fifty feet; and westerly by lot Number one hundred and one on said plan, one hundred feet, and being lot Number one hundred and twenty-three on said plan, being the same premises conveyed to me by Andrew Hume, in deed, dated November 14, 1876, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 1417, page 305.

January 27, 1880.

Terms made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN P. WYMAN,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

Jan10-3w

Mortgagee's Sale

REAL ESTATE.

To any and all persons whom it may concern.

YOU are hereby notified that, by virtue and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage given by Charles G. Locke to Almira L. Locke, dated March 21st, 1874, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, in Lib. 1300, Fol. 266, and for a breach of the conditions therein contained, the undersigned, as mortgagee, and pursuant to the authority contained in said mortgage deed, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the ninth day of February, A. D. 1880, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the real estate conveyed in and by said mortgage deed, viz: A certain parcel of land extending from Mt. Vernon Street to Highland Avenue, in Arlington, County of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, the said land being set off by an agreement of partition by the heirs of Elbridge G. Locke to said C. G. Locke, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southerly corner of the premises on Highland Avenue and running easterly by said Avenue about six and one-half rods to land set off as homestead to Mary Locke, thence southerly by said land about forty-two rods seven links to Mt. Vernon Street; thence westerly by said Mt. Vernon Street about ten rods and thirteen links to land of Wallace W. Butman, thence southerly by land of said Butman, and land of Mary E. Locke to the point of beginning, containing two and one-fourth acres more or less.

Reserving the right to have the pipes running through said lot set off as low as down as desired, to draw water through said pipes and to Mary E. Locke, as they now are, and the right of the owners or occupants of said premises set off to enter and use the same.

ALMIRA L. LOCKE, Mortgagee formerly Almira L. Locke

O. S. KNAPP, Attorney,
34 Devonshire St., Boston.

Jan10-3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

IN INSOLVENCY.

MESSENGER'S NOTICE.

MIDDLESEX, SS. January 13th, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Warrant in Insolvency has been issued from the Court of Insolvency, for said County of Middlesex, against the estate of John L. Bixby, of Arlington, in said county of Middlesex, Insolvent Debtor.

That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Insolvent Debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent Debtor to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Insolvency, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1880, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

WM. C. DILLINGHAM, Deputy Sheriff.

Jan24-2w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the Estate of Thomas Hines, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, John H. Hardy, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition: You are hereby notified to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Arlington Advocate, a newspaper printed at Arlington, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

SEEDS FOR SALE

BY

W. W. RAWSON,
COR. OF WARREN AND RIVER STREETS,
ARLINGTON, MASS.

HENDERSON CABBAGE.
BLACK SEED TENNIS BALD LETTUCE.

PARSLEY.
HUBBARD SQUASH.

And a choice variety of Half-Early Paris Cauliflower.

ALL OF MY OWN RAISING.
dec13-5m

S. P. PRENTISS,
Teacher of

Piano, Organ, Violin & Singing,
Pleasant Street, Arlington, Mass.

Terms, per course of twenty lessons, Fifteen Dollars.

Jan10-1y

ASA COTTRELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO.
27 Tremont Row, Boston.

(corner of Pemberton and School Squares.)
Office in Lexington, on Main Street, next the Baptist Church. Hours and evenings.

Jan10-1y

ESTABROOK & EATON,

Importers and manufacturers of
CIGARS,
222 and 224 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

POPULAR BRANDS—
La Normand, La Brunswick, La Novedad Gem.

Jan10-1y

M. ELLIS & CO.,

BUILDING MOVERS,
WOBURN MASS.

P. O. ADDRESS, BOX, 735.
OFFICE, BASEMENT OF POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Residence on Wilm Street.
M. ELLIS. **JOSEPH COLE.**

AMMI HALL,
Carpenter and Builder,
ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, MASS.

Jobbing and Repairing promptly done. Particular attention given to fitting up Bath Rooms. Window and Door Sashes made to order.

Arlington, July 13, 1878.—U

H. B. MITCHELL,

DEALER IN
Fresh, Smoked and Salt Fish,
OF ALL KINDS.

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE OF CHARGE.

Orders for goods not on hand promptly filled.

D. G. CURRIER,
WATCH MAKER
AND
OPTICIAN,

and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods
of every description,
TOWN HALL BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.

BOOTS! BOOTS!

NO MORE WET FEET!
LEBROW'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF GOLF BOOTS

Now in stock and for sale by L. C. TYLER & CO., where you will also find a good assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Goat and Kid Boots, for Fall and Winter Wear. Also, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots.

Rubber Goods,
all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW PRICES.

Call and examine.
L. C. TYLER & CO.
Arlington, Nov. 9th, 1878.

JOHN H. HARDY,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
23 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Residence, Academy St., Arlington.
July 6-1f

W. H. H. TUTTLE,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
OFFICE,
53 Devonshire Street,
(Elevator at No. 47 Devonshire Street)

nov10-1f BOSTON.

HENRY J. WELLS,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
Will practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to drafting Wills, and to general Probate Business.

OFFICE,
20 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.
Residence, 5 Bigelow St., Cambridge.

ABEL LAWRENCE,

HARNESS MAKER,
Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and opposite Arlington House.

Trunks and Valises Repaired.
New work, of every description, in the best manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly attended to.

July 3-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish good coaches for funerals, marriages, &c., at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms, and also a furniture and paint wagon to those who may favor him with their patronage. All orders left at his residence on Mill Street, near Horse car station, will receive prompt attention.

mar24-1y

PICTURE FRAMES

Engravings, Chromos,
STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Picture Cord and Knobs.

Pictures Framed to Order,
AT LOW RATES.

GEO. S. BRYANT & CO.,
34 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Oct13-1y

FINE Steel Engravings and Chromos
for sale at this office. **C. S. PARKER.**

OMAR W. WHITEMORE,

dealer in
Pure Drugs & Patent Medicines.
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
Sunday hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6, and 8 to 9 p. m.
Corner of Arlington Avenue and Medford Street, Arlington, Mass.
Arlington, Feb. 10, 1877.—U

Boston Traveller.

PROSPECTUS

1880.

THE

American Traveller,

WEEKLY,
AND
Boston Traveller,
SEMI-WEEKLY.

Old Features Preserved!

NEW FEATURES PROVIDED!

The Boston (Semi-Weekly) Traveller was established in 1824, and the American (Weekly) Traveller in 1828, and have both enjoyed a large and continually increasing circulation among the best homes of New England. It is with confidence that we now invite public attention to our arrangements for the New Year.

The American Traveller for 1880 will preserve its character as a carefully-complied and trustworthy record of all passing events of general interest.

Designed for Family Reading, it will not enter into editorial discussion of vexed national questions. It will, nevertheless, present a full and fair epitome of all the news of the week, of political, religious, industrial, commercial and social importance.

The Review of the Week, which has long been universally recognized as the most comprehensive, intelligent, and historically valuable summary of the world's doings, will still be carried on with the same painstaking accuracy as heretofore.

Agricultural Affairs will be specially dealt with by competent writers, and the New England farmer and gardener will find in this department much valuable news, as well as many serviceable suggestions.

Mr. Beecher's Sermons, as revised by the pen of the Plymouth Pastor himself, and published in no other New England paper, will appear regularly.

Agassiz's New York Letter, which is conceded everywhere to be one of the most ready and brilliant, as well as refined and truthful commentaries on the doings of the metropolis, is a new feature, which needs only to be read once to be heartily appreciated.

Original and Selected Stories, lively but not objectionally sensational, will be presented in each issue.

Commercial Affairs will receive regular attention and will include stock, bond, shipping, market, railroad and other reports, collected from the most reliable authorities, and carefully edited.

"Old World Echoes," being a column of entertaining articles specially translated for the Traveller from the leading French, German and other Continental papers, descriptive of European men, manners and events.

Columns of Literary Miscellany, including Fashion and Society Gossip, Poetry, and Choice Reading for the Home Circle, scrupulously winnowed of all offensive matter, will also go out with every number.

The publishers of the AMERICAN TRAVELLER wish to make it

Entertaining and Educating,
Active and Able,
Varied and Accurate,
Substantial and Sprightly,

and, by maintaining its high moral tone, as a paper, ready to publish nothing that does either directly or indirectly entertain the reader, to keep it in 1880 what it has been from the first, a valued visitor to thousands of New England homes, and the

MOST FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE BOSTON

Semi-Weekly Traveller

is issued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, and embraces all the features of the American Traveller, also, enumerated, with fuller reports of telegraphic and local news, and presents an admirably arranged bi-weekly record of passing events, both at home and abroad, with timely and instructive comment thereon. The location of the Boston central office of the American Union Telegraph Company in the Traveller Building, affords the Traveller superior telegraphic facilities, and enables it to present the earliest reports on all matters of public interest from every part of the world. The Semi-Weekly Boston Traveller will be found, therefore, an excellent epitome of current affairs, or a circulation throughout the country—authentic, reliable, and carefully edited.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

American Traveller,

WEEKLY.

\$1.50 a Year, Single Copies,
\$1.00 a Year in Clubs of 5 Copies and upwards; one copy free for clubs of ten; two copies free, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly for clubs of 20; three copies free for clubs of 30; 5 copies free, or the Daily Traveller one year, for clubs of 50 copies, postage included.

Boston Traveller

SEMI-WEEKLY.

\$2.50 a Year, Single Copies,
\$2.00 a Year in Clubs of 5 Copies and upwards; one copy free for clubs of 10; two copies free, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly for clubs of 20; three copies free for clubs of 30; 5 copies free, or the Daily Traveller one year, for clubs of 50 copies, postage included.

ROLAND WORTHINGTON & CO.,

TRAVELLER BUILDINGS.

42 WILL BE SENT FREE—
To Superintendents or

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

On the 16th the Maine supreme court decided in favor of the Republican members of the legislature, who had submitted to it by those members regarding the legality of the rival legislatures. On the same day the Fusionist legislature elected Joseph L. Smith (Greenbacker) as governor, but General Chamberlain refused to recognize his authority. On the following day the Republican legislature elected Daniel F. Davis as governor, and his authority was recognized by General Chamberlain.

Twenty-two children, inmates of the "Shepherd's Fold," of New York, were taken into the supreme court the other day, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children having charged that the little ones were not properly cared for, were insufficiently fed, were worked beyond their strength, and their education was neglected. The emancipated and diseased condition of the children and the testimony unfolded in court, tended to show that the charge was not unfounded.

Saturday night, raid by the New York police upon one of the many notorious dance houses which infest the metropolis resulted in the arrest of 294 persons—247 men and 47 women. Next morning they were taken to court under guard of 120 officers and the majority fined from one to ten dollars.

Richard G. Alexander, of Delaware City, Del., was bitten by a dog last September, and a few days ago he was taken with symptoms of hydrophobia. His case rapidly grew worse, and after being sick five days death terminated his suffering.

The long trial at New Haven, Conn., of Rev. Herbert H. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, who stood eleven for acquittal to one for murder in the second degree. The case is one of the most remarkable in the criminal annals of the country, and its trial occupied many weeks, during which an immense amount of testimony was taken.

Margaret Anderson stabbed and killed her sister Lizzie with a pocket-knife in the streets of Boston, a few days ago. Both women were respectable characters.

On the 20th the Republican members of the Maine legislature, in session at the capitol in Augusta, passed a motion offered by Eugene Hale declaring the State government to be fully established. Several Fusionist members took their seats. When the sale in the secretary's office was opened by machine it was found that the State seal and election returns had been abstracted. The Fusionist legislature met in Union hall, and committees appointed to recommend a future course of action reported in favor of submitting another series of questions to the supreme court.

A syndicate of New York bankers and railroad men have made a heavy purchase of Central Pacific railroad stock, buying 50,000 shares at seventy-two (\$3,600,000), with the option of taking 50,000 more shares within six months at eighty (\$4,000,000).

By a collision between two heavy freight trains on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, near Cameron, Pa., Engineer Dean, of the train going west, and the fireman and brakeman on the train going east were killed, while three other train hands were fatally injured. Two locomotives and twenty cars were totally wrecked.

Twelve counterfeiters were captured at Oswego, N. Y., in the act of coining money. Daniel Seales, a negro, was hanged a few days ago at Oswego for the murder, in lane, of Eldridge Revere, an old bachelor farmer, the object of the crime being robbery.

After the body of the colored man Seales, hanged at Oswego, N. Y., was cut down it was sold by his father to two doctors for \$15. Taking it home they severed the head from the trunk, removed the brain, found that it weighed forty-six ounces, and then placed it in a glass jar, which was afterward hermetically sealed. This done they filled the town with bills announcing they would lecture that night on the nature and construction of the human brain in general and Seales' brain in particular. The further proposed to carry the headless corpse through the country and deliver anatomical lectures in connection with it.

While an engine carrying a number of workmen was going down Eighth avenue on the Elevated railroad in New York, it was thrown from the track and fell to the ground. Seven men were injured, two or three fatally.

Western and Southern States.

As E. B. Wells, paymaster of the Southside Gaslight and Coke company, Chicago, was riding in a buggy along Downing street three masked men assaulted and knocked him senseless with a slung shot, secured \$4,000 in gold and silver, and escaped in a buggy taken from in front of a grocery store in which his owner was trading.

John Dyer, who poisoned his wife two months after marriage, was sentenced at Albion, Ind., to imprisonment for life.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, held in Albany, the president, Horatio Seymour, delivered an address upon "The conflict between American and European agriculture."

Three silver mines at Leadville, Col., have been purchased by Western capitalists for \$9,000,000.

The anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated at Mobile, Ala., by a parade, in which the foreign consuls and city officers took part, and by a banquet, at which ex-officers of both the Union and Confederate armies were present.

At Lancaster, Ill., Albert Barnes shot Mattie Ford, wounding her perineal fatally, and then killed himself. Miss Ford had refused Barnes' suit after giving him encouragement.

A colored man named Jordan, who had persuaded a respectable but weak-minded white girl to elope with him, was taken from the Warrenton (Va.) jail and hanged.

The three powder mills comprising the Miami powder works near Yellow Springs, Ohio, were blown up by a recent explosion and two men killed.

A report just made to the Kentucky legislature by a committee shows a deplorable state of affairs at the State penitentiary in Frankfort. The committee finds that there are eight convicts confined there who cannot live longer than a few months. There are at least fifty others, some of whom are confined to their beds, who in all probability cannot survive the latter part of this spring.

About two hundred others who are in a state of debility and weakness, practically unfit them for duty or work. The remainder of the convicts do not present a healthy appearance, and seem affected by the injurious influences which have prostrated the others. Bad drainage, the overcrowded condition of the prison, general uncleanliness, poor ventilation and an insufficient quantity of wholesome food have led to this state of affairs.

Some 2000 men to the famous Springer estate, involving the site of the city of Wilmington, Del., and a large amount of money deposited in the Bank of Sweden, met in St. Louis a few days ago, coming from all parts of the country. Their object was to consult as to the best means of obtaining possession of the estate.

The Maryland legislature has elected Arthur P. Gorman to the United States Senate, as successor to Senator Whyte, whose term expires March 3, 1891.

On the forty-ninth ballot the Democratic legislative caucus at Jackson, Miss., nominated Mr. George A. Russell, B. K. Bruce as United States Senator from Mississippi; and at New Orleans General R. L. Gibson was chosen on the second ballot by the Democratic legislative caucus to succeed United States Senator Kellogg, whose term expires in 1893.

The explosion of a sugar boiler on a plantation at Barataria, La., the engineer and two colored men were killed and thirteen others wounded.

As a fire in Cherryvale, Kansas, the Globe printing office was destroyed, and E. S. Henderson, foreman, and William McLean, another printer, were burned to death. On the same day a fire at Alton, Ill., destroyed the afternoon Telegraph and other property, causing a loss of \$110,000.

An explosion in the boiler-room of the Veach coal mine at Brazil, Ind., killed R. R. Roberts, the owner of the mine, and fatally injured William Elder and a blacksmith named Jones.

Messrs. J. C. George and R. L. Gibson, the Democratic candidates, have been elected United States Senators by the Mississippi and Louisiana legislatures respectively.

A material train on the Virginia Midland road at Rockfish Station, Va., ran off the track down an embankment of fifty feet. Conductor Dabney Wilson and two brakemen were killed, Captain H. D. Luckett and six road hands seriously injured and six cars completely wrecked.

All the prisoners (sixteen in number) in the Greensburg (Ind.) jail made their escape through a hole in the floor of the upper cell, and left for parts unknown.

From Washington.

The House military committee has agreed upon a bill restoring General Fitz John Porter to the army and awarding him \$75,000 back pay. The Senate military sub-committee has also agreed upon a report favorable to General Porter.

The House committee on education and labor has agreed upon a bill prohibiting the landing of more than fifteen Chinamen in the United States at a time in one vessel.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, to be United States consul at Belfast; and Henry W. Leonard, of New Jersey, at Camperdown; Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, to be governor of Utah Territory.

There have been fifty-six cases of smallpox in Washington during the last few weeks. Nine of the cases proved fatal.

The National Woman Suffrage convention met at Washington a few days ago. Among the resolutions offered was one by Mrs. Sara J. Spencer maintaining that General Grant was his first victory through the military plan and genius of Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland.

The House committee on the Yorktown centennial celebration has instructed a sub-committee to draft a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a monument at Yorktown.

Foreign News.

Authentic reports lately received from the districts in Bosnia, where a famine has prevailed for the past month, describe the situation as heart-rending. Besides many other sufferers, over 8,000 people are actually starving. The number of highway robberies has increased alarmingly in consequence of the famine.

At a meeting in London of the council of the home rule league, a resolution was passed thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the distressed in Ireland.

The Duke Antoine de Gramont, the French diplomatist, is dead in his sixty-second year. Five organizers of the late bread riots in Cork, Ireland, have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

News has been received of a disastrous conflagration in Tokio, the capital of Japan, the third in seven years—the first in 1872 and the second in 1876. Nearly 15,000 homes have been destroyed, and 50,000 persons rendered destitute. The actual pecuniary loss is still undetermined, but it is not so great as it would be in Western countries, owing to the cheap construction of a majority of the houses.

The loss of life is put down at about one hundred. The number, however, is quite uncertain, many in the rapid progress of the flames having been overtaken and destroyed, and of whom no vestige remains. In several instances numerous unrecognizable bodies and fragments thereof were found among the ruins, and many died from exposure to the cold, the night succeeding the fire being exceptionally severe. A considerable portion of the district inhabited by foreigners was destroyed, including several missionary establishments, one church and the office of the foreign newspaper—the Tokio Times. The United States legation escaped the flames.

The Dublin Mansion House committee have issued a numerous and strongly signed appeal to America for the relief of the increasing distress in Ireland. The appeal says that the distress is daily increasing in area and in intensity, and that it seems almost impossible to avert until the next harvest an absolute famine in many places.

A Mr. Foster, of Belfast, has published a letter addressed to Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator now in the United States, offering to give \$75,000 to assist Irish emigration to Canada and the Western States.

Julius Favre, the eminent French statesman and republican member of the senate, and also a member of the French academy, is dead in his seventy-second year.

Several persons have been lost by a collision between the New York and Albany, England. The explosion is attributed to the gaseous nature of the coal seam. Shortly after it occurred thirty corpses were brought out, a majority of them being as disfigured as to be unrecognizable. After the explosion a fire raged in the pit with great violence, hindering the efforts of explorers and precluding all hopes of any of the victims being rescued alive.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has been the scene of a bloody riot, brought about by public opposition to the imposition of a tax, per passenger, on the street car traffic. A mob which destroyed the cars and tracks of the company was charged upon by a body of troops. Three persons were killed and thirty wounded, including some policemen and soldiers, before order was restored and the cars permitted to run.

Advices from Panama state that successive shocks of earthquake reported from Salvador, Cuba, and this is generally supposed that the capital, San Salvador, has been leveled to the ground.

By a vote of 239 to 19, the Spanish senate has passed a bill providing for the abolishment of slavery in Cuba.

Serious inundations and damage to property are reported in Holland and Poland.

Floods in the Cauca valley, Central America, have caused a loss exceeding \$1,000,000. Several villages were totally destroyed and a number of lives lost. Cocoa farmers who visited their haciendas in boats, trying to gather their crop, which had been left on the trees, had to go armed in order to protect themselves against the immense snakes that had been driven down the valley by the force of the water.

General Grant was mortally wounded by the Spanish bullets on his arrival at Havana, Cuba, and the government palace was placed at his disposal. On the day after his arrival a grand official reception was held and a banquet given in his honor.

Mr. Ferry introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution of the United States: "The right of suffrage in the United States shall be based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, only any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, to any citizen of the United States.

Mr. Cookrell presented a petition of citizens of St. Louis, asking Congress to pass an act requesting the President to invite all the governments of the world having maritime commerce to participate in an international convention at Philadelphia on July 4, 1890, to mature a plan for the construction of an international ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the Ballion Club of New York, expressing disapproval of the omission of paper in denunciations of less than twenty dollars, and praying that coin may be used in lieu of smaller denominations.

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Mr. Vest has introduced a bill to incorporate the Inter-oceanic Transit Company.

Mr. Kernan presented another petition of citizens of New York in favor of the Bayard joint resolution for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks; also a petition for the same purpose signed by Alexander Hamilton and others; also one signed by John Kelly and others.

The Senate took up and passed the House bill to admit (free of duty articles for exhibition at the millers' convention at Cincinnati.

Messrs. Edmunds and Garland have been appointed members of the board of visitors, to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the West Point military academy.

Mr. Beck has made a speech in opposition to Mr. Bayard's joint resolution for the withdrawal of the legal-tender power of greenbacks.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to what railroad land grants remain incomplete by the failure of the grantees to comply with the terms, as to what extent there is a just cause for declaring their forfeiture, and where bona fide conveyances have been made to purchasers, as to what legislation is necessary to secure to such persons their rights.

Mr. Coke spoke against Mr. Bayard's joint resolution to withdraw the legal-tender power of greenbacks, saying that the greenbacks were the most popular money the people ever had.

House.

A bill introduced by Mr. Bland calls for the repeal of the laws restricting the sale of tobacco.

Mr. Wells has introduced a bill incorporating the Inter-oceanic Transit Company.

Mr. Vance has introduced a bill repealing the duty on salt.

Mr. Chickens made a long speech in favor of the bill requiring the national banks to favor one-half of their reserve in coin. Mr. Lounsbury, speaking on the bill, denied that resumption had been brought about by the financial management of the administration, and announced that he would offer an amendment to the bill, repealing those sections of the Revised Statutes which make United States notes and treasury notes a legal tender.

Mr. Loring has introduced a bill proposing the following constitutional amendment: "That the right of suffrage shall be based on citizenship, and the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of sex, or for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens of the United States."

Mr. Ellis has introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. Calhoun has introduced a bill for the discontinuance of the system of national banking.

Mr. McMahon, from the committee on appropriations, reported the bill making an appropriation for the payment of fees of marshals and deputy marshals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. Ordered to be printed and recommittees.

A resolution offered by Mr. Covert, calling on the commissioner of agriculture for information relative to the sugar beet, was adopted.

Majority and minority reports of the committee on military affairs on the bill for the relief of General Fitz John Porter have been submitted.

After Messrs. Gillette, Weaver, Keifer and Whitthorne had spoken in opposition to the bill requiring the national banks to retain one-half of their reserve in coin, a vote was taken on ordering the third reading of the bill, and the House, by a vote of 158 yeas to 78 nays, refused to make the order—thus killing the bill.

A Year's Work in the Patent Office.

The statistics of the United States patent office for the year ending June 30, 1879, are as follows: The number of applications for patents was 19,300, being 357 less than the previous year. The number for design patents was 407, for reissue, 639; for registration of trade marks, 1,465; for registration of labels, 631; caveats filed, 2,674.

The number of patents granted, including reissues and designs, was 12,471, being 1,699 less than the previous year. The number of trade marks was 1,144; labels registered, 403; patents withheld for non-payment of final fee, 898.

The total receipts of the office were \$703,146.79, being \$31,741.19 less than those of the previous year.

The expenditures for the year were \$548,651.47. This includes \$5,000 appropriated for the repair of models damaged by the fire, and is not properly chargeable to the current expenses of the office.

The expenditures for the previous year were \$665,906.02; \$50,000 of this being for the repair of models. Excluding the amount appropriated for the repair of damaged models in both years, the current expenditures of the office were \$79,254.55 less than those of the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenditures was \$154,495.32.

The Emperor of San Francisco.

Emperor Norton the First is dead. He reigned in San Francisco, and firmly believed in his self-imposed title. His subjects were all Californians, who humored his whim by paying the royal assessments he levied. He was naturally a handsome man, but he made himself grotesque by his dress. A plume always waved from his hat, and he wore a light blue uniform, sometimes with a sword. When the public mind became excited over any subject he would set all right by issuing a proclamation, signed "Norton I." When this was done the political or financial trouble was settled in his mind. He showed his subtle knowledge of statecraft by avoiding the Chinese question, about which he thought a great deal could be said on both sides. He had his own opinion of Denis Kearney, and kept it to himself. Caterers did not profit by his custom. His appetite was hearty, and his inclination to pay was small. His portrait has long hung in the galleries of the city, side by side with those of Kalakaua, Don Pedro and other monarchs, and his death brought it to the front in many windows. San Francisco is left without a butt for general ridicule.

How to Keep Teeth Clean.

There is, of course, quite a general use of tooth brushes by the people, but not uncommonly an abuse of them for want of proper instruction. It is getting to be better understood by both dentists and patients now than formerly that a crooked brushing is not wise, but that the upper teeth should be brushed downward and the lower teeth upward. It is a common mistake not to brush thoroughly the buccal and posterior surfaces of the third molars, and the lingual sur-

faces of the lower front teeth. I am sure that nothing like an adequate amount of care is given to this preventive service. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the guardians of children that they should see that the practice of brushing the teeth thoroughly is begun as early as possible, so that it shall become a habit to be continued through life.

Concerning the forms of brushes, I will say that straight brushes are utterly impracticable on the surfaces to which I have referred as the ones most neglected. Curved brushes with a tuft end, bud-shaped or convex, are the best.

There are several favored forms that are quite efficient in the line I have spoken of. The faithful use of floss silk between the teeth ought to be earnestly recommended; also the quill toothpick. The wood toothpicks so generally furnished at public eating places are a source of much evil to the soft tissues between the teeth. All kinds of metallic toothpicks are objectionable, though I am aware that it is the practice of some dentists to commend them to their patients.

The value of a decided polished surface of the tooth becomes very apparent to those who have had the operation performed; the facility with which such teeth can be kept clean is evident; and although this condition may have been secured at considerable expense, yet it is an investment that will pay a good rate of interest. I do not think many dentists have much idea of the beautiful polish that a human tooth will take.

Many teeth are capable of a great improvement in this direction which are now a decided detriment to what might otherwise be a pleasing face. We know that the general idea among the people is, that interfering with the surfaces of the teeth destroys the enamel, but we also know that this is a popular error.—Dental Cosmos.

Near-sightedness in children should be early detected and corrected, not only for the sake of the eyes, but also because poor sight retards their mental development and deprives them of the enjoyments which are so keenly appreciated by children.—Dr. Boote's Health Monthly.

A Wonder.

In most of the papers may be seen an announcement of a new rubber boot made by the Candee Rubber Co., of New Haven, Ct. This notable boot marks a new era in the manufacture of rubber goods. The boot is called the "95 Per Cent. Sterling," to denote its high quality, and is covered by no less than seven patents, all owned by the Candee Co. One of the boots split to show its exact character, is on exhibition at the stores, and shows an article of genuine service, that is seemingly indestructible. The company warrants these boots three months, although there is abundant testimony that the boots will stand six months' hard wear every day. The "Candee" is the largest rubber goods company in the world, and its warrant is equal to a bond. One of the patents referred to covers a binding for the top of the leg, in which are engraved spaces for every day and month in the year, so that the storekeeper can at a glance tell the date of sale, and beyond dispute the duration of the three months' warrant. Altogether, it is the most wonderful boot that has yet appeared.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order in any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, on a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

We call the attention of all lovers of the violin to the presentment in this paper of the Patent Violin Company, New York.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by a friend a small bottle of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and Lung Affection, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its merits in his own practice, and finding it to be a true and reliable remedy, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail addressing with name, the name of the

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure?

One Box or Six Bottles.

If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney Wort. It is a dry compound, as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

ALLENS LUNG BALSAM

THE GREAT THROAT REMEDY

THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

THE GREAT CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS

THE GREAT CURE FOR COUGHS

THE GREAT CURE FOR GOUT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

THE GREAT CURE FOR SCURVY

THE GREAT CURE FOR SYPHILIS

THE GREAT CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

THE GREAT CURE FOR VARICELLA

THE GREAT CURE FOR ZOSTER

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL FEVERS

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL AGES

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL CLIMATES

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL DISEASES

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL COMPLAINTS

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL SYMPTOMS

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL SIGNS

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL CAUSES

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL EFFECTS

NATURE'S REMEDY

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Dr. Callier Surprised.

Vegetine Cured His Daughter.

Callierville, Chilton Co., Ala., May 13, 1879.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of bladder and kidneys and is of scrofulous diathesis, and after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice and not as an advertising medium.

Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine.

Worked Like a Charm—Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

75 Court St., Rome, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—One year ago last fall my little boy had a breaking out of erysipelas and salt rheum, his face being one mass of sores of the worst description. Noting your advertisement in a paper, I purchased two bottles of the VEGETINE, and used the two bottles, my son was cured. I never saw anything like the VEGETINE; it worked like a charm. I have been a city watchman at Rome for years. The VEGETINE is gratuitous.

Yours, respectfully, HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINSTER, CONN., June 19, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I can testify to the good effect of your MEDICINE. My little boy had a scrofulous sore break out on his head as large as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, and a neck and was very painful. I used two bottles of your valuable VEGETINE completely cured him.

Very respectfully, MRS. G. B. THATCHER.